THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer

And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT THE

OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$3 00

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, ⅌ sq. of 12 lines, 1 w.$	2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
Quarter " "	40
Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

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☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times

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JOHN MYERS, Financial Agent.

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Physician and Surgeon,

☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Masonic Hall, Oregon City. 13tf

H. SAFFARRANS,
Physician and Surgeon,

☞ Office at his Drug Store, near Post Office, Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

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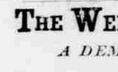

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—95 Front street—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALBERT H. KALLENBERG,
Chemist and Druggist,
No. 73 FIRST STREET,
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PORTLAND, OREGON.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully prepared, at reduced Prices. A complete assortment of Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, etc., on hand and for sale at lowest prices. 86tf

A. H. BELL. E. A. PARKER.

BELL & PARKER.

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,

And everyarticle kept in a Drug Store. Main Street, Oregon City.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,

Established since 1849, at the old stand,
Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.

An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

"Live and Let Live."

FIELDS & STRICKLER,
DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

☞ At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon Cit , Oregon. 13tf

"Barnum Saloon."

KENT & PLUMEY,
DI PENSERS OF
Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars,
Main st., Oregon City.

☞ Calf and Robert Potter will show you through the establishment. 13tf

"Barnum Restaurant."

LEON DELOUEY, PROPRIETOR
OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT,
Main st., Oregon City,

☞ Knows how to serve his customers with Oysters, Pigs' Feet, a good cup of Coffee or a SQUARE MEAL. 13tf

NEW YORK MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY
WILLIAM E. HOWELL.
(Of Oregon City Manufacturing Company,)
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CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,

OREGON CITY.

☞ All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

STATISTICS OF OREGON.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this State is peculiarly mild for a country in as high a latitude as this, although that portion lying east of the Cascade range, and known as eastern Oregon, has a climate similar in some respects to that of the Northwestern States of the upper Mississippi. The winters are generally of short duration in this locality—cold and dry, but not subject to the extremes known to the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains, nor liable to those long and cold rains and sudden changes so disagreeable in those States.

The summers are generally hot and dry, but not sultry and oppressive. The nights during the warmest weather of the season are cool and refreshing, and the days are rendered delightful by a salubrious mountain air. The springs and falls are long, mild and pleasant, with occasional showers of rain, sufficient to give life and vigor to vegetation, and render productive the fertile soil.

the climate of western Oregon is even, temperate and mild, the thermometer seldom falling to 10 or rising to 80 degrees above zero, although a difference of a few degrees from this are sometimes, in extreme cases, reached. The atmosphere has a humid tendency, and probably resembles that of England more than any other portion of the world. Cattle have to be fed but a short time during any part of the year.

Mr. Hill, in his essay says:

"The amount of rain which falls in this part of the State (Willamette Valley) during the rainy season has been greatly exaggerated, as will be seen by reference to the annexed tabels, which exhibit more specifically the climatical peculiarities of the State:

Table 1, showing comparative mean temperature.

	Astoria, Oregon.	Corvallis, Oregon.	Dalles City E. Oregon.
Number of years of observation.	11.5	11.6	3 1-3
Spring temperature.....	51.16	52.19	55.00
Summer temperature.....	61.36	67.15	70.36
Autumn temperature.....	53.55	53.41	52.21
Winter temperature.....	42.48	39.27	35.59
Whole time.....	52.13	53.00	52.79

The only point in Eastern Oregon where the temperature of which is exhibited in this table is Dalles City, which, situated as it is, immediately at the base of the Cascade Mountains, does not fairly represent the temperature of the extensive valleys futher east, which constitute the agriculture region of that country. The summer in most of those valleys, as well as on the table lands, is much warmer than at the Dalles.

The winter temperature, it will be observed, is much higher than that of other States in the same latitude, while that of the spring is nearly the same, and the summers not quite so high.

Table 2, showing number of rainy days during winter at places named, respectively.

Month.	Astoria.			Willamette Valley.	Peoria, Illinois.	
	1857-8	18 8-9	59-60	'56-7	56-7	57-8
November..	21	16	19	9	9	16
December...	25	14	15	13	10	7
January.....	17	19	19	15	4	6
February ..	9	20	17	6	10	8
Total....	72	69	70	43	33	37

This table includes all rainy days, without reverence to wnether it rained all or only part of the day. It also includes all snowy days, very few of which are seen in Oregon in all ordinary winters. From a record kept of the weather for 1868–9, by E. B. Dufur, who resides between the Willamette and Columbia rivers, six miles east of Portland, it appears that there has been but eight continuous rainy days during the months of November, December, January and February, the four rainy or winter months of the season. During the same time there were seventy-three entirely clear days, and the rest were variable, partly rainy and cloudy. Snow was seen but once during the four months, and then only a few flakes flying in the air—none to whiten the ground. Hoar frost occured thirteen times during these months, with but four nights sufficiently cold to freeze ice the thickness of wiudow-glass. Many of the hardiest kinds of plants kept green during the entire winter. On the 14th of February bees were seen busily at work, returning to the hive laden with pollen, and flowers were in blossom in each of the months during this season. This has been a very favorable winter, but a number of such have occurred since the settlement of Oregon.

Table 3, showing the amount in inches at Astoria, Oregon, and Peoria, Illinois, respectively.

Month.	Astoria.			Peoria, Ill.	
	1858	1859	1860	1857	1858
January.....	8.58	10.82	14.30	0.37	1.48
February.....	4.80	12.92	6.69	5.32	1.05
March.....	6.83	21.52	5.58	3.84	3.15
April.....	3.52	2.85	5.69	1.59	6.25
May.....	2.49	3.17	5.04	2.80	10.64
June.....	1.38	2.10	1.40	2.77	5.95
July.....	0.44	0.48	1.75	1.49	5.85
August.....	3.40	1.42	0.24	5.61	3.24
September.....	3.20	9.15	2.54	2.16	2.96
October.....	4.88	5.46	6 96	2.16	3.24
November.....	8.06	7.57	.....	1.62	4.85
December.....	12.44	6.36	12.44	1.50	.....
Total.....	60.73	82.95	61.23	30.88	49.56

From this table it appears that the amount of rain at Astoria is a little less than double that at Peoria, the one in a country where the only winter known is a rainy season, and the other in a country distinguished for its cold and dry winters.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil and productions of this State have been too generally noticed in the previous description of the several counties, to require any lengthy mention in this place. Although the two great natural divisions of the State, known as Eastern and Western Oregon, are quite distinctive in there features, as far as regards soil and climate, still there are some qualities general in their character which apply equally well to both sections of country. The generaly adaptation of the soil and climate to produce cereals in their greatest perfection, and especially wheat appears not to be confined to any particular locality or section.

The resources of Eastern Oregon for grazing and stock raising purposes, with its millions of acres of bunch grass, possessing the most nutritious properties and fattening qualities of any pasture lands in the world. are known to be equally well adapted to the production of wheat.

Capt. R. R. Thompson, a close observer, and a gentleman well acquainted with, and well qualified to judge of the natural resources of the State, gives it as his decided opinion, that Eastern Oregon possesses a greater amount of arable land adapted to the production of the cereals, than the western portion of the State, which is now considered one of the best grain growing districts, in porportion to its extent of territory, of any locality in the United States. Both sections appear to be equally well adapted to the production of fruit, but roots and vegetables, although easly raised and produced in abundance in the eastern, appear to grow to greater perfection in the western portion of the State.

J. Ross Brown, in his late report on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, speaking of Oregon, says: "Oregon is peculiarly an agriculture and fruit growing State, though by no means deficient in valuable mineral resources. Possessing a climate of unrivaled salubrity, abonding in vast tracts of rich arble lands, heavily timbered throughout its mountain ranges, watered by innumerable springs and streams, and subject to none of the drawbacks arising from the chilling winds, and seasons of aridity, which prevails futher south, it is justly considered the most favorite region of the Pacific slope, as a home for an agriculture, fruit growing and manfacturing population. As yet it is but thinly settled, a fact owing in part to the injudicious system pursued under the donation act of 1852, by which large tracts of land (320 acres to single settlers, 640 to married couples), were held by persons who were unable to cultivate them, and in part to the insufficiency of communicating with the markets of the world. These drawbacks however will soon be remedied by the establishment of Railroads, the increase of steam navigation, and the consequent accession of population. The wonderful richness of the valleys, the extraordinary inducements to settlement by families, the beauty of the scenery, and healthfulness of the climate, must soon attract large immigations.

The writer has traveled this State from the Columbia River to the southern boundary, and can safely assert that there is no equal extent of the country on the Pacific slope abounding in such a variety of attractions to those who seek pleasant homes. The Willamette, the Umpqua, Rogue River, and many others, are regions unrivaled for farming and stock raising."

HEALTH.

This important subject, although spoken of particularly in the report on each of the counties, has been so ably and truthfully described by W. Lair Hill, we deem it proper to quote entire in this place, "It would seem invinious to discriminate in favor of any portion of the State of Oregon in respect to salubrity. Everything that nature could do to render a country perfectly healthy has been done for this State. The mountain air, not less than the mountain water, has a vivifying influence, and the gentle breezes of summer, coming fresh from the sea, are a pleasant and effectual preventive against all the violent diseases ordinarly to be feared in dry and sultry regions.

The climate of Oregon is thought to be unfavorable to the health of persons who are predisposed to pulmonary affections. This is probably true. Notwithstanding this general opinion, however, it is found that fewer persons die here of consumption, in porportion to the population, than in any one of the New England States. And it is certainly beyond question, that in every other respect there is no other State in the Union, worthy to be compared with this for salubrity of climate.

Persons are frequently met with here who had been unable to preform any labor for years before leaving the East on acount of ill health, but have become rugged and strong in this country, and are now regularly engaged in their callings, without any physical inconvenience whatever."

Communicated.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF—A SECOND ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SLAVERY IN A DISGUISED FORM—THE BATTLES OF FREEDOM TO BE FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

[From the Daily (Sale m) Press.]

We commend the folowing sensible and statesman-like views from the pen of an honest and respected citizen of Salem, and a life-long Republican, to the carful perusal of our readers, and especially to the oppressed white laborers of Oregon. We would be willing to exchange a hundred such Jerimy Diddlers as Jimmy O'Meara, the "boiled shirted bummer," for one such acquisition as Mr. Cranston, any day.

"The coming election is fought with far greater consequences to the people of this State than any previous election that has ever taken place here since the first settlement by the whites. If we will only look back to the time when the first settlements were made in the Atlantic States, at which time there was a great cry about a demand for cheap labor to develope the rich recources of the then new country, and finally a resort made to obtain cheap labor from Africa, although capital was scarce, and other facilities were hard to obtain, yet Negroes were obtained to a considerable extent by the aid and through the Government of the Mother Country, and against the strongest protest of many of the Colonist, and that kind of cheap labor drove from the Southern States free white labor to such an extent that from the time of the first settlement of the Colonies up to 1860, notwithstanding the Slave States coutained three-fifths of all the territory belonging to the original thirteen, the population and power of the Free States were more than double that of the Slave States. The reason for this, was that free white laborers could not compete with, or by the side of the half starved slave. All of the free white laboring, enterprising young men had to seek a more genial place, than by the side of the slave to obtain a livlihood for himself, his wife and family, and a place to educate his children, when he went to the free North, though a more frigid climate and sterile soil, while the Sonth, with by far a finer climate and soil, was not half as wealthy and prosperous as the free North, and what lamentations have we heard all of our lives against England for planting the Africans on this Continent. Yes, and now, when we look back we see the present generation laying all the blame on England, for forcing slavery on the Colonies. The cause of all the blood and treasure that has been spent, and all the animosity, strife and alienation that exists among us now; all must admit were brought about by the introduction of servile labor in the South. Oh, too horrible the contemplate! Just to think that all this brought about by monied aristocracy, seeking to reduce the price of labor, or to get more labor for less money. The great, and first cause of the shedding of all the blood since the world began has been to reduce the laboring men on a level with the slave, or to enslave man so as to bring him in the power of autocrats or monied aristocracies, that they might compel him to do as they pleased. And now, fellow citizens, I propose to compare the present by the past, and see what the present party, now in power, are seeking to do or bring about. We all know that the leaders of the present Republican party are almost to a man from the Old Hunker Proslavery Democratic party, and, that too, of the most ultra type of that party; yes, the leaders of the present Republican party, though professing to be clean, are like the sow that was washed and has gone back to her mire, or like the dog that returned to his vomit. They are now encouraging the migration or importation of the Asiatics for the same reason, and by the same influences and by the same class of persons, who wish, and are to a certain extent, monied aristocrats like those who indueed the migration or importation of the Africans.

The Republicans and their organs are brow-beating, and calling all manner of ugly names, all who are opposing the importation or migration of Asiatics; they are calling them Copperheads, Democrats and lazy vagabonds. If to oppose the migration or importation of Asiatics makes a man a vagabond, a Copperhead, or a Democrat, I am all three, as were our Fathers who made the importation or migration of Africans a felony, the punishment of which was death. It is our duty to do as our Fathers did, and make the importation or migration of Asiatics a felony and incarcerate every one who will be guilty of the crime in the penitentiary. The facilities now at command, to wit; Fast sailing vessels, and abundance of capital, will, in a very few years, bring to this coast a sufficient amount of cheap servile China labor, to entirely supplant and drive away from this coast all free white labor, or bring the laboring man or woman to a level with the rat and dog eating Chinaman, a condition much desired by many of those who used to call themselves Proslavery Rupublicans, and who opposed the Emancipation Proclamation. I recognize many of that class now who are the loudest mouthed for China importation. The laborers will be placed in a hundred fold worse condition than the same class were in the Southern States. Ten million dollars will bring to this coast five hundred thousand Chinamen: five hundred thousand Chinamen, controlled by ten million dollars, in the hands of capitalists, will drive every laboring man on this coast to do as the rich aristocrats shall direct, or starve; a worse state of things cannot be found in any part of Northern Europe. You who eat your daily bread by your daily toil, spot every man with your vote, and spot him hard, who advocates China importation or migration. Your Congress and State Legislature should take immediate steps, by penal laws, to stop such importation or migration. Party affiliation and usages with all the party lashes, are to me like scorched flax, when duty calls I fear no party lash, but up at them wherever found, and vote against all such party trucksters and demagogues.

We never want any more slavery, we have got rid of African Slavery, although the late slaves are here, and they will always stay, as they have no where else to go, and we are in duty bound to treat them well. They are comparatively few in proportion to the white population, and constantly diminishing proportionally, in number. Thirty years ago there were about one-sixth of our population colored, and now only about one-ninth. Permit China importation or migration five or ten years more, with the Fifteenth Amendment, and farewell Republican institutions in America forever. The Mongolian race are not the material on which to base Republican institutions, especially whilst on trial amidst the surrounding monarchies of Europe. There cannot be independent free white American citizens in sufficient numbers on this coast to compete with the few white laborers and their herds of China surfs. If there is not something done to put back the dark cloud that is rising in the west, before we are engulfed, our institutions, will sink into endless night. But I have hope in the future; my hope rests under God in the Caucasian races, the sons of Japhet, by whom the Islands of the Gentiles were settled. The Asiatics are the easiest people in the world to enslave; they are wanted here by our soft-gloved aristocracy, but we will not have them here. If you want them elevated and civilized don't bring them here, to be used by the designing rich who are never rich enough, and when they buy labor will buy as cheap as possible, if they have to send to China for more. Freemen, demand of Congress and your State Legislature, immediate laws passed, making it a felony to bring them. Arise ye hod-carriers, ye day laborers, ye wood-choppers, ye miners, who delve in the earth, ye men of all work whilst you are yet free, and drive from power the whole set of demagogues who are holding office for pelf and plunder. No one party shonld be left so long in power, for the longer in power the worse they grow.

E. CRANSTON.

A Very Slight Difference.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

Mr. Wendeil Phillips and the Supreme Court of the United States do not at all agree in regard to the time of the close of the late war—in fact, they radically disagree. The Court has decided that the war closed on the 17th day of August, 1866, the date of President Jonhnson's proclamation to that effect. Mr. Phillips, on the contrary, holds that the war is still in progress, and is as far apparently from its conclusion as ever. The Court bases its decision upon a mere thing of words—a shred of worthles paper; while Mr. Phillips bases his upon the firm foundation of facts, the presence of armies in the Southern country, the abrogation of Courts and the substitution of military commissions, the sword in the place of the law, and, it may be, that inevitable antagonism of thought and feeling that will exist between the oppressed and the oppressor. We must say that Mr. Phillips has the best of the argument. War does actually exist in the South at the present time, with all the concomitants of the outrage of personal rights, the spoliation of provity and the persecution of the inhabitants of the country. But strangely enough, instead of wishing to put an end to such a disordered state of society, his voice, like that of Moloch in the council of the foul spirits in hell, is still for war. He says that the South does not need laws nor peace, but that it does need soldiers and cannon and continued devastation. The only thing that is wanting to give point and consistency to this opinion is that its author is eminently, in all his personal relations and habits, a man of peace. His campaigns are made in his own cosy literary cabinet and he only participates in dangerous milirary exploits in imagination.

Observing these things, the Court, invested by law with full power to help the helpless and to shield the oppressed, makes no attempt to vindicate its opinion by the exercise of its power. The outraged people of the South have appealed to it time and time again, but it avoids meeting the issues that would afford them relief and make good its position. Sitting in stolid, stupid dignity, it has ceased to be consistent even in its weakness and timidity, but occasionally and foolishly tells the truth, and at once abandons the results arising from its own conclusions. Between the two there is after all but little difference.

Poverty in California.

The subjoined pitiful case is told by the Stockton *Independent*, of the 2d inst.:

Yesterday a genteel looking man stopped in front of a residence in this city, and asked the daughter of the occupant, who chanced to be standing at the gate, whether help was needed to carry a load of wood that lay on the sidewalk into the back yard. She replied that she had two brothers, who would probably carry it in when they came home. He said he would carry it for a dime. She then submitted the matter to her mother, who repeated that the boys might as well do the job. Thereupon the man turned away with a despondent air, and with the tears coursing down his cheeks said, "there's no use, I can't get *anything* to do." This the girl reported to her mother, who thereupon sent for the man and drew from him the following recital of his case. Residing with a wife and four children, at San Francisco, the hard times in that city prompted him to flee to the country, and he, with his family, accompanied by a comrade who left a wife and three children behind him, came to Stockton some time ago. He procured a cheap residence on Market street, at the edge of the tule, and has tramped, tramped, tramped up and down our streets and through the suberbs, ready and anxious to do any kind of work for moderate pay, but generally without success. The other day he found a chance to saw a lot of wood, but had no money to buy a saw, went to Hart & Thrift, stated his case, they furnished him one on credit, he sawed the wood, went to settle with them. Hart gave him a little job in his garden, settled for that and furnished him some provisions on credit. But for these little kindnesses the man would have been driven to desparation, and his family left to starve. His companion from San Francisco put up at a cheap hotel, was unable to find work and pay his board.

Besieged by a Bear.

☞ We copy the following from the Shasta *Courier* of the 31st ult.:

Last Saturday evening, a large bear visited the ranch of John Miller, in Shasta Valley, a short distance back of Cash's and Heard's ranches, which was about the coolest proceeding we ever heard of for a bear. Just about dark, the Portugese employed at the ranch, on going from the milk house to the dwelling house, observed some animal in the brush, which he supposed to be a coyote, and immediately procured his gun to shoot him. His gun failing to go off, he went after the coyote, to knock him over the head with the butt, and had advanced but a few steps when a huge bear made after him and would have nabbed him, had not the dog jumped on the bear. Even as it was, he had a very narrow escape, just getting in the door in time enough to close it and gain assistance of Mrs. Hart, Miller's sister, towards keeping it shut against the bear. They nailed up the door, and Mrs Hart and her children and the Portugese remained in the upper story of the dwelling all night, carefully watching the bear, who seemed perfectly at home about the premises, inside of the fence, which enclosed about two acres of ground. Mr. Miller, being in Yreka at the time, their only hope was to wait till morning for assistance from the neighbors to kill the bear. The bear made every effort to get in the house, and gnawed and scratched the door and weather boarding considerably, but strange to say, never attempted to get in the windows, which were on a level with the porch in front. Failing to get in the house, he drove the dog to the top of a wood shed, and after making a general reconnoiter of the premises, and devouring about a couple of bushels of pressed apples from the cider press, he quietly laid down a few yards from the house, occasionally getting up on his hind legs to take observations, to see if he was monarch of all he surveyed. There were a number of pigs and chickens near by, but he never troubled them, his great desire being to get in the house, undoubtedly preferring good sweet cider to his ordinary "grub" of chickens, pigs, etc. In the morning, Portugese cautiously emerged from the back door, and hurried to Cash's ranch, where Nelse Cash and Billy Combs laughed at the story, but seeing the poor fellow so much frightened, mounted their horses with guns well loaded, and started for Miller's house. On arriving sure enough they found Bruin on hand to welcome them. As soon as they came up, the dog made an attack on the bear, and Nelse Cash raised his gun to fire, but the gun failing to shoot, his horse made a sharp turn, and came very near throwing him, to receive the unwelcome embrace of his antagonist. Cash and Combs, aided by the dog, then made a general fight with the bear, plugging him in the head with four bullets, without apparently much effect, until a fifth struck him in the soft spot just behind the fore paw. The bear was quite lean, and it is supposed if he had been in ordinary condition, that he would weigh, according to their judgment, about 400 pounds.

Two former school-mates met after a lapse of years. "So you are married, Victorine?" "Happy?" "Oh yes perfectly." "You have children, of course?" "No; you know our lodgings are so small!"

Young ladies are generally honest—but they will hook dresses.

THE COMING MAN.—A Waiter.